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Bonn Unity On Pacts Is Fading

Foes of Treaties Oppose Barzel

By David Binder

BONN, May 5 (NYT)—Rainer C. Barzel, leader of West Germany's parliamentary opposition, lost ground today in his attempt to promote a bipartisan compromise that would permit a broad-based ratification of the government's Eastern treaties in the Bundestag next week.

Sources close to the conservative leader disclosed that unrelenting opponents of Bonn's 1970 treaties with Moscow and Poland had gathered forces late last night and throughout today to undermine Mr. Barzel's negotiating position.

The latest demand raised by the opponents of the treaties was that an all-party Bundestag resolution on the meaning of the treaties be accepted in the form of a note by the Soviet government and then replied to approvingly.

This demand was deemed utterly unrealistic in government quarters, although it appears that the Russians have already advised the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt that they would "acknowledge receipt" of the resolution without a word of contradiction.

There seems to be little dispute between government and opposition about the draft resolution itself, which was worked out by specialists from all parties. It is a relatively harmless document that says West Germany is committed to peace, freedom and good relations with its neighbors.

Shifts in Support

The bloc of Christian Democratic Union and Bavarian Christian Social Union deputies who now insist on "Soviet approval of the resolution" includes a dozen expellees from former German territories in the "East" as well as six defectors from the government coalition parties.

During the day this bloc obtained support from former Foreign Minister Gerhard Schröder and former Finance Minister Franz Josef Strauss, both of whom had tended to side with Mr. Barzel as late as yesterday.

Mr. Barzel was described as "losing control of his troops" and "getting thin nerves." The chances of his obtaining adequate support for the compromise from his 247 deputies was rated as "slim" in government and opposition quarters tonight.

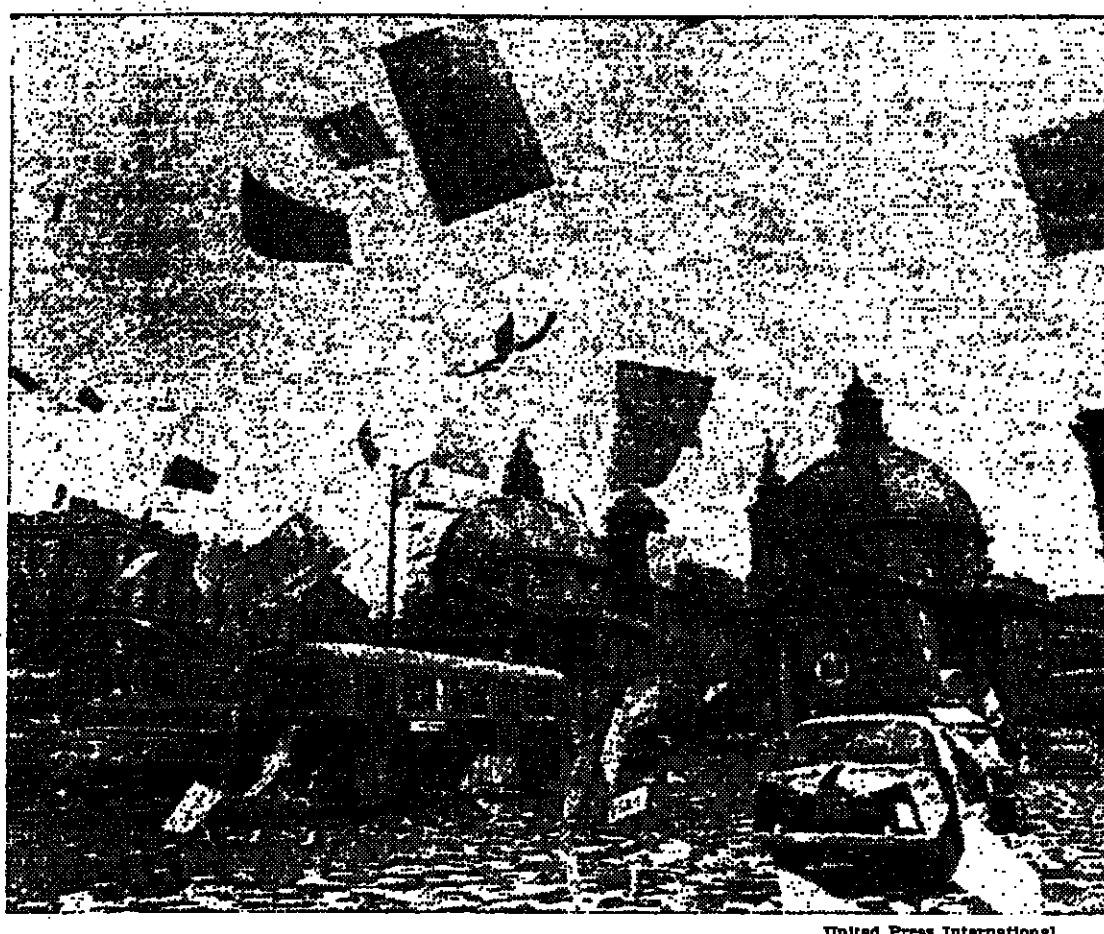
Some of the most unremitting Christian Union deputies were planning to block Mr. Brandt's plan to bring the Eastern treaties to the ratification vote next Wednesday evening by a procedural move in the Bundestag Tuesday. The government could probably muster a majority for the procedural test, but this would not make things easier for Mr. Barzel, it was remarked.

Both government and opposition forces named intermediaries to be ready for further compromise efforts over the weekend. Acting for the government will be Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Chancellor Willy Brandt. The opposition intermediary is the Saarland deputy, Werner Marx, a foreign policy specialist.

Fact Infalling Is Set

BERLIN, May 5 (AP)—East and West Germany will initiate their treaty on traffic by rail, road and water in Bonn on May 12, it was announced tonight. It is the first treaty between the two Germanys.

A communiqué made public in East Berlin and in Bonn simultaneously said the two sides had agreed to initial next week the pact they completed last week.



ITALIAN ELECTIONS—Campaign literature floating in Rome's Piazza del Popolo on Friday, the final day of campaigning for the crucial nationwide elections Sunday.

Each Claims Last-Minute Gains

Italian Parties in Final Vote Appeals

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, May 5 (NYT)—The campaign for the general elections on Sunday and Monday officially ended today. And all major parties appeared to worry about the unusually high number of voters who still seemed to be undecided.

A last barrage of oratory in thousands of rallies throughout the country was aimed at the many Italians not yet committed to any of the 15 or so political groups that have been seriously campaigning during the last 10 weeks.

Tomorrow, all electioneering—except last-minute propaganda in the press—will be banned. Parties from the governing

Christian Democrats to the pro-Chinese Manifesto Communists claimed today that the ranks of their supporters were being strengthened by a sudden groundswell.

However, strategists for major parties admitted that their research had shown also a great deal of uncertainty among voters.

An American who conducted his own poll among 20 Italian friends and acquaintances today found that all of them had long made up their minds as to where they stood. Ideologically—left, right or center. Six of the 20 said that they were still debating with themselves or with relatives which of the several parties within their chosen political camp they should support.

Under the Italian system of parliamentary democracy, elections are generally fought among the many parties rather than among individual candidates. Outstanding political leaders who happen to come over well on television can nevertheless swing many wavering voters. One of the television stars of the campaign that ended tonight was Giorgio Almirante, the smooth-talking neo-Fascist party secretary, who is credited with winning many supporters for the extreme right.

Special TV Appeals

Mr. Almirante and the leaders of eight other parties appeared for their last campaign speeches, six minutes each, on a special program of the state radio and television network tonight. The nine parties, the only ones that received nationwide television exposure during the campaign, were those with representatives in the 1968-72 legislature.

The so-called extraparlamentary groups—small factions that were unrepresented in the outgoing legislature, but hope to win seats in the new one—were allotted broadcasting time by the regional networks of the state radio and television monopoly.

Tonight, the top leaders of some of the major parties spoke also at mass rallies in Rome, Milan and other large cities before their taped, last-minute appeals were broadcast by the state television, Enrico Berlinguer, the new chief of the Communist party, addressed a throng of many thousands in the square facing the Basilica of St. John Lateran.

Score of Rallies

The Christian Democratic party wound up its campaign in the Rome region with scores of neighborhood rallies rather than a single mass meeting. The reason why no such central mobilization of the rank and file was staged seemed to be intense rivalry among Christian Democratic leaders, who all wanted to be the principal speaker.

All day long, Rome and big and small cities all over Italy were numbed by a cacophony of taped battle songs and propaganda pouring out of sound trucks. Tons of campaign literature were thrown out of cars or pasted on



William F. Rogers

Rogers Briefs NATO Allies

On Nixon's Trip to Moscow

By James Goldsborough

BRUSSELS, May 5 (NYT)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers told the NATO allies here today that the United States and the Soviet Union were approaching this month's Moscow summit meeting with similar attitudes and that both sides were preparing for a number of agreements to be signed or at least acknowledged.

U.S. sources, reporting Mr. Rogers' remarks, said that the secretary told the council that, while the Soviet Union had been businesslike and reasonably forthcoming in preparing the May 22 summit, it would be a mistake to expect the meeting to change fundamental relations between the two countries.

Mr. Rogers went into great detail on the preparations, literally giving the allies the agenda for the talks between Mr. Nixon and Soviet party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev.

Explaining this, State Department spokesman Robert J. McCloskey said that the "United States has no intention to seek to reach agreements with the Soviet Union that would affect the alliance or members of the alliance without full consultation."

A NATO spokesman said that Mr. Rogers' remarks had been

fully satisfying and that any reservations about the trip the allies might have had beforehand had been dispelled.

In addition to spelling out the bilateral accords the two sides hoped to reach, Mr. Rogers indicated that a considerable portion of the talks with the Russians would be on Vietnam and the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kissinger Holds New Secret Talk With Hanoi Aide

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, May 5 (WP)—Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, met secretly Tuesday with Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho, a North Vietnamese spokesman confirmed today.

The White House acknowledged tonight that Mr. Kissinger had met secretly in Paris on Tuesday with Mr. Tho, the Associated Press reported.

Only minutes before the confirmation by the Communist spokesman in Paris, a three-man American peace movement group told newsmen in the French capital that the North Vietnamese earlier in the day had said they had met Mr. Kissinger 13 times. This was one more meeting than the United States had admitted on record.

There was no immediate explanation of why the North Vietnamese had abandoned a long-standing policy of almost total discretion about publishing details of secret meetings.

However, a factor may have been the American and South Vietnamese unilateral suspension yesterday of the formal peace conference.

After a day of meetings with North Vietnamese and Viet Cong officials, Edward Crowther, assistant bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of California, told newsmen: "There is no change in their position and they say the United States position has not changed one iota."

Together with Creville Schell, editor of the Pacific News Service of San Francisco, and Los Angeles industrialist Max Paley, the bishop also reported that the Communist officials charged the United States with re-introducing American marines and Air Force personnel into South Vietnam.

Mentioned specifically were 500 men of the 4th Infantry Regiment of the 3d Marine Division, 1,200 Air Force men who arrived on temporary duty from Clark Field in the Philippines and an unspecified number of men from the 1st Battalion, 9th Regiment, 3d Marine Division, who were said to have been stationed at Camp Schwab on Okinawa.

The three peace-movement representatives reported that the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese officials were in high spirits and prepared for new American reprisals against North Vietnam.

Mr. Schell said that he came away from the meetings convinced that the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese had an "overwhelming feeling of confidence."

The bishop said the Communist officials did not give the impression of "being under terrible pressure to make any concession." Rather, he felt that they looked upon their military victories as a "tremendous erosion of President Nixon's credibility."

On Wednesday, the White House said that Mr. Kissinger had conferred the previous evening with President Nixon on the presidential yacht Sequoia on the Potomac River, at Washington. However, a Reuters dispatch, published by the International Herald Tribune, noted that this statement was greeted by some reservations on the part of newsmen, in view of previous occasions when Washington asserted that Mr. Kissinger was in the U.S. capital when, in fact, he was on diplomatic missions elsewhere.

Bad Flying Weather Is Seen Hampering U.S. Help for Hue

HUE, May 5 (Reuters)—Communist armor was reported both north and south of here today while heavy tropical-storm clouds rolled across the sky, threatening to hamper American air power.

On the front, 22 miles to the northwest, where the North Vietnamese are massing for attack, only minor skirmishes were reported.

The full before both impending storms, plus yesterday's visit by South Vietnam's president and the appointment of a new, popular general, appeared to have restored some order and morale.

This former imperial capital on the war's northern front was tense but relatively quiet after the wild disorder, shooting and looting of the past few days.

South Vietnamese soldiers, who have been strengthening their positions, hung out their washing on the radio aerials of their troop carriers and drank beer in the few stores still open.

Their commanders and American advisers, however, anxiously watched the gathering storm clouds. They believed that the Communists were waiting for the weather to deteriorate so that their troops could move without constant pounding from American planes.

The allied commanders were also worried by the first reports of Communist armor south of the city.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said that the guided-missile light cruiser Providence yesterday "fired on enemy tracked vehicles in an area approximately 20 miles southeast of Hue."

This indicated that the assault on the city, predicted by U.S. experts for early next week, would be a pincer movement of tanks and infantry from the north and south supported by heavy artillery in the foothills to the west.

Tanks are known to be north of the city. A South Vietnamese command spokesman said 16 tanks and four field guns were destroyed in air raids 23 miles northwest of Hue yesterday afternoon. He said 115 Communist soldiers were killed.

President Nguyen Van Thieu visited here yesterday and walked through the streets—littered with debris and some corpses after the previous breakdown in order—accompanied by the new commander, Lt. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong.

In Da Nang, Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, the commander of the northern military region until the fall of Quang Tri City this week toppled him from the post.

Jet Carrying 115 Crashes Into Hill Outside Palermo

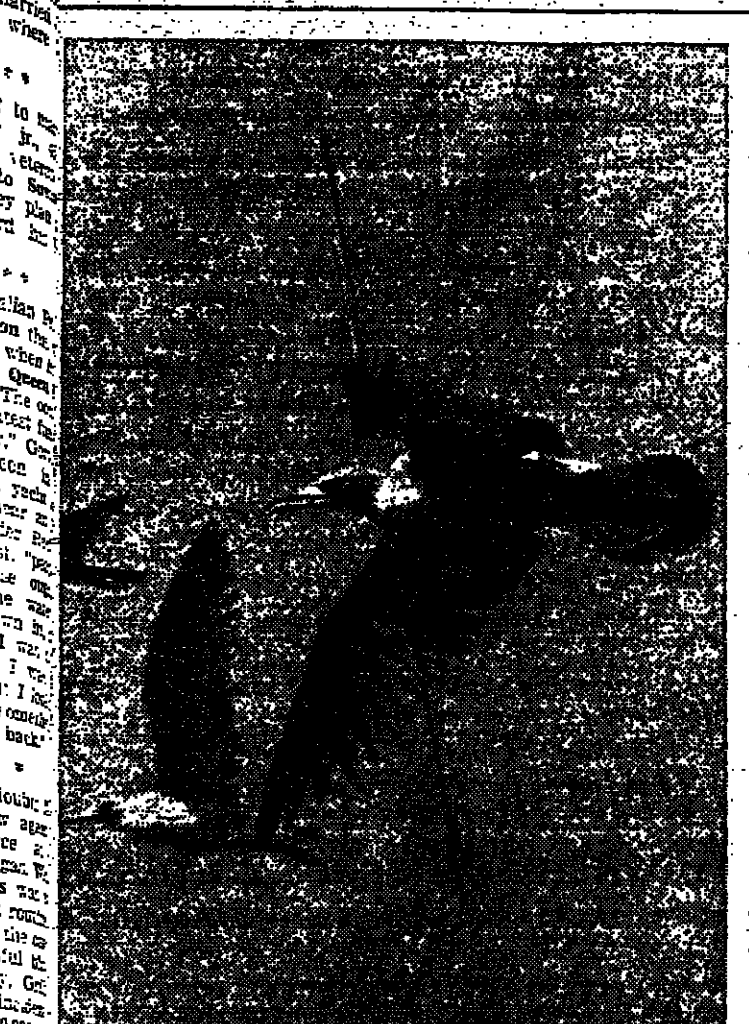
PALERMO, Sicily, May 5 (AP)—An Alitalia jet with 115 persons aboard crashed in flames tonight against a mountain as it was approaching the Palermo airport, police said.

Police said first reports indicated there were no survivors.

The plane crashed in rugged terrain near Carmi, five kilometers from the Punta Raisi airport west of Palermo. Rescue teams had difficulty reaching the area.

The plane, a DC-8, carried 108 passengers and seven crew members on the flight from Rome to Palermo.

Eyewitnesses reported the plane was in flames as it hit the mountain near Carmi. They said it set fire to the woods in the area.



VANDAL'S VICTIM—This seagull, apparently a "sportsman's" target is living—and flying—with an arrow through its neck. The bird was photographed near Riverside, Calif., where it frequents a lagoon.

Indians and Pakistanis Clash Along the Kashmir Border

NEW DELHI, May 5 (AP)—An ambush between India and Pakistan, shored into the "backbone" as they moved toward peace talks, erupted in violence today as each side accused the other of instigating a border skirmish involving an attack on Indian troops.

Indian Defense Ministry sources reported that fighting was continuing late in the night after a day-long battle.

Government statements issued in Rawalpindi and New Delhi said soldiers of the other side fired artillery shells across the cease-fire line established during December's two-week war.

These were followed, the statements said, by clashes involving Indian and Pakistani troops.

The statements indicated the fighting was along about 50 miles of the cease-fire line, from miles northwest of Srinagar, the capital of Indian Kashmir, 40 miles northeast of the city.

The Pakistani statement was much more explicit than the Indian version, going into detail of alleged Indian violations that said began on April 23. The Indians had introduced helicopters into the skirmishing, the statement said.

Radio Pakistan reported that Islamabad had "lodged a strong protest with India," and said: "UN observers have been fully apprised of the serious situation created by the Indian Army. The United Nations has been represented in Kashmir since 1948, after the first of three India-Pakistan wars over the fertile region."

Republicans Formally Shift Convention to Miami Beach

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP)—The Republican National Committee voted unanimously today to move its 1972 presidential nominating convention from San Diego to Miami Beach.

The convention dates remain originally scheduled, Aug. 21-24.

It is the first time in the history of Republican officials that a convention site has been switched, and it is the first time since 1952 that the Democratic and Republican conventions will be held in the same city. The Democrats meet there July 10.

The issue of moving the Republican convention from California to Miami Beach surfaced on May 19, when Richard L. Evans, vice-chairman of the Republican convention, announced that there were major problems in getting the party ready in San Diego.

The problems concerned the high cost of making permanent changes inside the San Diego Sports Arena. The San Diego Convention Center, a temporary structure, was also linked with a controversial pledge by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. to help finance the GOP convention.

Communist Jack Anderson contacted the cash commitment in an out-of-court settlement with an anti-trust case against ITT.

ITT "Not a Factor"

Today Mr. Herman said the controversy "was not a factor in seeking another site." He also was the view of many leading Republicans, but

U.S. Jet Hijacker Gets \$303,000 But Wants Different Bills

So Plane Lands Again, Then Resumes Flight

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—An armed businessman hijacker commandeered an Eastern Airlines jet today, picked up ransom and parachuted during a stopover at Dulles International Airport and then, two hours after flying from Dulles, said he was unhappy with the denominations of \$303,000 in ransom.

So, after circling above Washington, D.C., for still another few hours, the Boeing-727, with the hijacker and three male crew members and three hostesses aboard, landed again at Dulles.

Transmissions overheard on airport radio frequencies indicated the hijacker had asked for evening newspapers and five stimulant tablets.

The plane, fully fueled, took off from Dulles International Airport for a second time shortly after 8 p.m. EDT. It was not known whether he had received additional or substitute bills.

The hijacker took over Eastern Airlines Flight 175 shortly after

it left Allentown, Pa., at 10 a.m. for Washington.

He forced it to land at Dulles, 20 miles west of Washington, then demanded the money, six parachutes, two jump suits, two crash helmets, enough food and drink to last until midnight and two bush knives, and two cartons of cigarettes.

"He even named the cigarette brands—Benson & Hedges," an FAA spokesman said.

"And he apparently wants to see which parachute and jump suit he likes best," the spokesman added.

The man released all 48 passengers and one stewardess after a small pickup truck delivered the money and escape gear to the plane, which was parked at a remote section of the runway.

The plane took off at 1:50 p.m. Officials at first said they didn't know where the hijacker was

taking the plane. It carried fuel to take it 2,500 miles, enough to reach Cuba, they said.

Pentagon sources said two F-106 interceptors were sent after the plane.

The FAA spokesman said the plane then circled, within 100 miles of Washington. After nearly two hours, FAA spokesmen announced that the hijacker was "dissatisfied with the denomination of the bills" and wanted to return to the airport.

He asked for bills of \$100, \$500 and \$1,000, officials said.

Officials said the ransom was paid in \$100 bills because the larger denominations have not been made since 1966 and are scarce.

Walter J. Dene, regional vice-president of Eastern, said officials were scouring the East Coast in an effort to meet the hijacker's demand, but that there was some

doubt they would be able to come up with the larger bills.

Officials believed the hijacker demanded the larger bills to make a smaller bundle for easier carrying in a possible parachute escape attempt, sources said.

Mr. Dene also said the hijacker "has indicated he knows how to fly. He said if there was any hanky-panky he knew how to fly that plane."

Eastern Airlines officials gave out little information during the course of the hijacking, even to airport and FAA officials. "There is great reluctance on the part of the airlines and the Airline Pilots Association to give out details," said airport manager Dan Mahoney.

FAA officials at first described the man only as "light-skinned," and said he claimed to carry explosives in a briefcase and had

threatened to shoot if his instructions weren't carried out.

Ten other airlines have been hijacked by men seeking big ransoms in the past six months. Only one has possibly succeeded. He is the man known only as D.B. Cooper, who bailed out of a Northwest Airlines plane Nov. 24 with \$200,000 and has not been seen again.

Eight others were caught and a ninth was shot and killed by an FBI agent while fleeing with \$200,000.

Passengers described today's hijacker as about 5 feet 10 inches tall, well-dressed, well-spoken and businesslike. He carried a short-barreled revolver that one passenger said he recognized as a .38 caliber Special.

The man communicated his wishes to the pilot, Capt. W.L. Henderson of Miami, by intercom from the rear of the plane, where he held several stewardesses at gunpoint, passengers said.

But Some Delegates May Rebel

Wallace Wins Easily in Tennessee

ASHVILLE, Tenn., May 5 (AP)—Gov. George Wallace won the popular vote and the tenuous commitment of 49 Democratic National Convention delegates in Tennessee yesterday.

Even though state law binds the delegation to Gov. Wallace for two ballots, there is talk of a rebellion by some Democrats.

Tennessee Victory Puts Wallace In 3d Place in Democratic Race

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—Gov. George Wallace's primary victory in Tennessee has raised him into third place in the delegate strength for the Democratic National Convention, putting Sen. Edmund S. Muskie from this place.

Gov. Wallace edged ahead of Sen. Muskie, who has withdrawn from campaigning with the 49 delegates won in Tennessee. President Nixon added 26 Tennessee GOP delegates to his total.

Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., leads with 367 1/2 delegates. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., is second with 187, and kept ahead of Gov. Wallace by getting 46 delegates in Ohio, where results are still incomplete.

Present indications are that Sen. Humphrey will gain 20 delegates before Ohio returns are complete and that Sen. McGovern will gain 35.

Voting results from 15 precincts in Clayhoga County, Ohio, will not be known until after a second primary election is held there next week. The precincts represent 4,500 Democratic votes and are not expected to affect district or statewide results.

The second primary was ordered by a federal judge in Cleveland yesterday at the request of the County Board of Elections.

It takes 1,500 delegate votes to win the Democratic presidential nomination.

The current standings through the Tennessee primary: Sen. McGovern, 367 1/2; Sen. Humphrey, 187; Gov. Wallace, 173; Sen. Muskie, 128 1/2; Walker, Paine, 15; Rep. Shirley Chisholm, 11; Sen. Henry M. Jackson, 1; Rep. Wilbur Mills, 1; and uncommitted, 282.

Witnesses Put Angela Davis In Scene Day Before Shooting

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 5 (AP)—Three prosecution witnesses testified that Angela Davis in the San Jose jail courthouse parking lot 24 hours before it became a battleground on which four persons were slain.

They testified yesterday that Davis and Jonathan Jackson came to a service station across the street from the courthouse on the morning of Aug. 7, 1969, and asked for help in starting their yellow rented van, which stalled.

Twenty-four hours later, Jonathan Jackson and three others were killed during a shootout in the yellow van. The witnesses said it was parked in almost the same spot in the Markth. Civic Center lot where the stalled van was on Aug. 6.

Miss Davis, a 28-year-old black communist, is charged with murdering and kidnapping in connection with the slayings.

Aug. 7, 1969, state attorney in the Civic Center.

State's Contention. The state contends Miss Davis in love with Jonathan's older brother, George Jackson, and helped him in the escape plot. She was with him when he was being held in the state's prison guard. But Jackson was to be traded for hostages kidnapped from the state's prison guard.

Jonathan Jackson pushed the van to start it with the woman behind the wheel. Peter Fleming testified Miss Davis as the driver.

Under cross-examination he admitted he was not able to identify her positively in photographs shown to him by state investigators.

Under cross-examination, defense attorney Leo A. Branton tried to shake the identifications of Miss Davis by Mr. Fleming.

Miss Davis by Mr. Fleming said his son, Peter, who worked as a janitor at the state prison, was the first to place Miss Davis at the crime scene a day before the crime was committed.

Thess Master Found Guilty in Prague, but Then Set Free

PRAGUE, May 5 (Reuters)—The Czech grand master of the Thess Master was sentenced to years in prison here today for subversion, slandering, the public incitement and preparation of a felony.

But the court immediately released him because of his poor health and the 18 months he has already spent in prison.

The verdict was revealed by Pachman's blonde wife, who came out of the courtroom and threw herself into the arms of his friends, crying: "He's free."

Mr. Pachman was allowed to leave the proceedings, but stern correspondents who asked to be allowed in were told the seats were taken. About a dozen men sat on the courtroom benches, it was learned.

Mr. Pachman, 42, who was a militant supporter of the 1968 liberal reforms of former Communist party leader Alexander Dubcek, left the court looking angry and gaunt but smiling.

He was driven away in a marked car sitting between two policemen, and he talked excitedly to both.

Mr. Pachman said she was taken to Pankrác Prison Hospital, but her husband and take home.

Mr. Pachman said her husband had been forced to feed while on a four-week hunger strike in prison. Physically his health was not very good, she said, but mentally he was in good condition.

Mr. Pachman was first arrested in August, 1968, on charges arising from a petition which he signed protesting against loss of Czechoslovak freedoms after the Soviet-led invasion in 1968.

He was released at the end of 1970 and re-arrested early last January. According to usually reliable sources, he was due to be tried for slandering the republic abroad in a Dutch radio interview he gave last year.

It was not clear how many of the charges were dealt with by the two-day trial that ended today, but observers said it seemed likely he was now clear of all of them.

Under Czechoslovak law, Mr. Pachman could have faced up to five years in jail on the charges against him.

Gustav Husak, Communist party leader since Mr. Dubcek was ousted three years ago, has repeatedly promised that the return to orthodox Moscow-line Communism would not be accompanied by show political trials.

Mr. Husak was said to have intervened on Mr. Pachman's behalf to obtain his release in 1970.

Under new party rules, no delegate can be compelled to support a candidate he doesn't like.

A constitutional amendment to prohibit forced busing of pupils as a tool of school desegregation won 80-percent approval in a referendum. But the busing question, which had been expected to boost the turnout, actually trailed the primary vote total by about 70,000.

1st Majority Victory

Gov. Wallace's triumph also marked the first time that he had won a clear majority.

But only a quarter of Tennessee's voters bothered to participate in a phenomenally low figure reflecting white voter apathy and indifference by blacks. Tennessee has 2.2 million registered voters.

Gov. Wallace easily defeated Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn.; Sen. George S. McGovern, D., S.D.; Rep. Shirley Chisholm, D., N.Y.; and Sen. Edmund Muskie, D., Maine.

The vote totals in the Tennessee Democratic primary, with 98 percent of the 2,423 precincts reporting, were:

Gov. Wallace—331,011 (68 %).
Sen. Humphrey—77,583 (16 %).
Sen. McGovern—34,835 (7 %).
Rep. Chisholm—18,705 (4 %).
Sen. Muskie—9,755 (2 %).

Gov. Wallace had called for a big voter turnout in each of his five campaign visits to Tennessee to "send a message to Washington."

He also said that it would be a springboard to Michigan.

Sen. Humphrey did not campaign in Tennessee but retained some loyalty from unions and traditional Democrats. Sen. McGovern also did not campaign personally but had organizations in key cities.

President Nixon easily won the Republican primary, taking all 26 delegates.

Voters will go to the polls tomorrow in North Carolina and Texas.

The Democratic and Republican primaries in Texas are complicated by a variety of issues, including a straw vote on school busing. There are half a dozen statewide races as well as numerous contests for congressional nominations.

Gov. Wallace and Terry Sanford, former governor of North Carolina, are battling for that state's 64 delegate votes.

10 Senators Propose a Panel To Determine Secrecy Rules

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—A bipartisan group of senators proposed today establishment of a special Senate committee to study questions of secrecy and the classification of documents.

Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., introduced a resolution calling for a 90-day study. He did so following a Senate decision at a secret session yesterday to make public the record of its secret debate at closed-door sessions held Tuesday and yesterday.

Sen. Javits said he presented the resolution on behalf of 10 other senators. But he declined to discuss it under an injunction of secrecy effective until the close of Senate business today on the proceedings of the two secret sessions this week.

Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D., W.Va., acting Senate majority leader, said the record of the secret session proceedings will be printed in the Congressional Record issue covering today's proceedings, to be printed tonight and circulated tomorrow.

Sen. Byrd said the record would disclose that the discussion of the request of Sen. Mike Gravel, D., Alaska, to print a secret document in the Congressional Record "might well have been held in open session."

The Congressional Record presumably will omit the document proposed by Sen. Gravel—a 500-page secret memorandum on the Vietnam war prepared for President Nixon in 1969 under the direction of presidential adviser

band had been forcibly fed while on a four-week hunger strike in prison. Physically his health was not very good, she said, but mentally he was in good condition.

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PEDALING POODLE—Samantha and her 11-year-old mistress enjoy riding through suburban neighborhood of Carmichael, Calif. After she learned to balance herself, the rest was as easy as rolling downhill.

Nixon Rejects Main Points Of Population-Curb Report

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP)—President Nixon today rejected major recommendations of his population commission—particularly those on abortion—on request, unrestricted distribution of family planning services and supply of contraceptive devices to minors.

"Such measures would do nothing to preserve and strengthen close family relationships," the President said in a statement.

He met afterwards with John D. Rockefeller 3d, chairman of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. The commission in March completed a two-year study on population patterns.

It recommended that the U.S. growth rate be reduced to zero—a point where births equal deaths—and to accomplish this that abortion laws be eased and that sex education and fertility control be made available to people of all ages.

No Extensive Comment

"While I do not plan to comment extensively on the contents and recommendations of the report," the President's statement said, "I do feel it is important that the public know my views on some of the issues raised."

"In particular I want to reaffirm and re-emphasize that I do not support unrestricted abortion policies. I consider abortion an unacceptable form of population control. In my judgment, unrestricted abortion policies would demean human life."

"I also want to make it clear that I do not support the unrestricted distribution of family

planning services and devices to minors."

The commission had advocated abortion on request with the admonition that it not be considered the primary means of fertility control. The commission also recommended that families be encouraged to have only two children.

On this point Mr. Nixon said, "I have a basic faith that the American people themselves will make sound judgments regarding family size and frequency of births, judgments that are conducive both to the public interest and to personal family goals. I believe in the right of married couples to make these judgments for themselves."

DALLAS, May 5 (WP)—A highly respected researcher carried the search for the cause of schizophrenia a major step forward yesterday. He said that the disease was caused by a tiny corker-shaped protein in the emotional center of the brain.

The enzyme that is supposed to regulate that protein is missing from the brains of schizophrenics, but present in normal brains. Dr. Jacques Gottlieb told the American Psychiatric Association meeting here.

In that sense, he said in an interview, schizophrenia is like diabetes. In diabetes, an absence of insulin in the blood prevents the conversion of sugars into proteins.

Dr. Gottlieb, who works at the Lafayette Clinic and at Wayne State University in Detroit, said that it would take him at least five years to turn his laboratory findings into treatment methods.

40-Year Search

Nevertheless, he said, the hard work of his 40-year hunt for the cause of schizophrenia is almost over.

His findings, presented at a special symposium on new research have aroused considerable interest among psychiatrists here. Other researchers have attributed schizophrenia to biological causes but none has been able to describe the way it works.

After noticing differences in the blood of schizophrenics and nonschizophrenics, Dr. Gottlieb discovered that a potent, unstable protein called alpha-2 globulin (or S-protein) acts one way for schizophrenic patients and another for normal ones.

He and Dr. Charles E. Frohman, a biochemist, found that in schizophrenics, the protein had a corker shape. In nonschizophrenics, however, it was either folded like an accordion or coiled like a spring.

The differences in shape, Dr. Gottlieb said, control the way the protein acts. The corker-shaped S-protein in schizophrenics increases the make by the hypothalamus—the key regulating area of the brain—of a chemical called tryptophan. Tryptophan is important for the development of serotonin, which transmits messages between cells in the brain.

Compounds Studied

Dr. Gottlieb and Dr. Frohman studied the kinds of compounds produced by the flooding of hypothalamus cells with tryptophan. One of the compounds they found was dimethyl tryptamine (DMT), which causes psychosis and hallucinations, both symptoms of schizophrenia. "It appears most probable, therefore," Dr. Gottlieb said, "that DMT is produced in excess in certain parts of the brains of [schizophrenic] patients and

the seven persons were accused of conspiring to delay and thwart the construction of public projects, the purchase of goods, property and services in the licensing of firms seeking to do business in Atlantic City.

Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said a 26-count indictment was returned in U.S. District Court in Newark against Mr. Somers and six others. They are: Richard S. Jackson, 64, Atlantic City mayor from 1967 until 1969 and now executive director of public works in the city; Carlos R. Lesane, 39, Atlantic City director of parks and public property; Robert Glass, the main supervisor of airport, park and recreation areas for the city; Germaine Fisher, 38, secretary to the public works director; and Florence Clark, 71, former assistant purchasing agent for Atlantic City.

Edward Kendall, Cortisone Pioneer

PRINCETON, N.J., May 5 (NYT)—Dr. Edward C. Kendall, 88, winner of the Nobel Prize in medicine and physiology in 1950 and a pioneer in the discovery of cortisone, died today in a hospital after a brief illness.

Dr. Kendall had been visiting professor of chemistry at Princeton University since 1961.

Together with Dr. P.S. Hench and Dr. Tadeus Reichstein, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for his separation and identification of a series of compounds from the adrenal cortex that resulted in the eventual synthesis and large-scale production of the hormones cortisone and hydrocortisone.

Cortisones were originally heralded as miracle drugs for their dramatic rehabilitating effect on patients crippled by rheumatoid arthritis at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., where Dr. Kendall carried out his research.

These hormones are widely used in treating certain diseases of the eye, skin, kidney, lungs, blood, blood vessels, gastrointestinal tract connective tissue and muscle.

They have also been found to be effective in suppressing reactions of inflammation and have been used as a therapy for the treatment of Addison's disease and rheumatoid arthritis.

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He worked briefly at the research laboratory of Parke Davis & Co. in Detroit and for three years at St. Luke's Hospital in New York before joining the Mayo Clinic in 1914.

Shortly after arriving there, he successfully isolated the hormone of the thyroid gland, thyroxine. He obtained a minute quantity of thyroid hormone after months of labor, from several tons of cattle thyroids. The use of the hormone made up for deficiencies in glandular secretions in countless human beings and helped them grow normally.

Beginning in 1930, Dr. Kendall did research on the chemical nature, physiological activity and synthesis of hormones of the

adrenal cortex. By 1938 he had isolated six hormones of the gland, which he named compounds A,B,C,D,E and F. Five of these were isolated in 1937, including E, which was later called cortisone.

Maurice Samuels

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Maurice Samuel, 77, renowned author and critic who wrote 25 books and translated other major works from Yiddish to English, died at Beth Israel hospital yesterday after a long illness.

His best known works included "Jews on Approval" which he wrote in 1932, and "The World of Sholom Aleichem" written in 1943. He was at work on a book at the time of his death and had been nominated by Israeli President Zalman Shazar to receive the Manger prize in Yiddish literature this month.

Mr. Samuel's last published work was "In Praise of Yiddish" in 1971.

Judd I. Teller

NEW YORK, May 5 (AP)—Austrian-born Dr. Judd I. Teller, 59, author and internationally known Jewish leader, died in a hospital here Wednesday.

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Before Hué

For all the external evidence of a collapse of the diplomatic process, it is still reasonable to ask if at last Richard Nixon and Hanoi have not arrived at that ineluctable point where a compromise on Vietnam is within reach. We suggest this in full awareness of the abrupt American breakup of the public Paris talks and not out of any special information about any secret mission which Henry Kissinger may or may not be engaged in, but out of a hope that the two sides may finally have communicated to each other the essential message requisite to a settlement. This is, in plain, that each can still do terrible damage to the other to no conclusive purpose—Mr. Nixon with his firepower and Hanoi with its staying power. The damage inflicted either way will not compensate for the damage suffered and, in any event, neither's political goals can be assured by such means. It is, therefore, difficult for us to conceive that with the political intelligence available to both of them, Hanoi and Washington could have failed by now to have registered this elemental fact.

For the moment there is a certain pause on the battlefield. The expected onslaught on Hué has yet to begin. North Vietnam is bringing up its men and supplies. The South Vietnamese, under a new commander alert to the need to reform panicked soldiers into combat units, are taking up positions of their own. Hanoi has the momentum of Quang Tri, and not only Quang Tri. Saigon should have the spur of its belated awareness of peril, as well as whatever comfort it can find in Mr. Nixon's evident, desperate willingness to contemplate such acts as a blockade of Haiphong or the bombing of the North Vietnamese dikes—even though these are excesses from which many of his countrymen would cringe.

Must the battle of Hué take place? Leave aside for the moment the sure death and devastation it would bring. If Hanoi wins, Mr. Nixon could well retaliate with a ferocity great even by the standards of Vietnam; indeed, he may even do so in advance in hopes of some will-of-the-wisp deterrent effect. If Mr. Nixon and Saigon win, Hanoi would simply make ready for the next battle. If there is a standoff, then the battle need not have been fought at all. There are, in short, overwhelming reasons to conclude a

cease-fire now. These are, we trust, precisely those reasons which support the hints that a cease-fire may be in the mill.

It should go without saying that the propaganda parade at the public Paris talks is the last place to look for results. It begs belief that the United States could have entertained any serious expectation of eliciting answers to the eight questions which Ambassador Porter posed in Paris Thursday, questions like, "Will you discuss measures to end your invasion?" The American performance there can only be understood, if it is to be understood at all, as either a deliberate effort to distract attention from what real diplomatic action may be going on elsewhere; or—the worst case—as an exercise designed to close down the peace talks, with the onus on Communist intransigence, even while major new air strikes are being planned.

A cease-fire, of course, is not enough. It must be followed, and it can only be sustained, by setting in train a process that will satisfy the minimal political requirements of both sides. The United States cannot tolerate the imposition of a Communist regime, or physical attacks on its remaining forces or on South Vietnamese who had cast their lot with the Americans. North Vietnam cannot be expected to abandon a political struggle for power in the South. But there is, we believe, adequate room within the positions of both sides to satisfy the other in these key respects, if the will is there. Whether President Thieu would choose to stand between his country and such a potential settlement, a settlement which most other elements in South Vietnam would presumably prefer to continued war, only he could decide.

For President Nixon, we can imagine no more certain way to earn the gratitude and respect of his country than by reaching out for a settlement of this kind. It would be consistent with the high purpose he has adopted as his own to provide the people of South Vietnam the opportunity to determine their own future. It could not fail to bring closer the prizes he seeks at the Moscow summit later in May and at the polls next fall. We do not ignore the fact that Hanoi and Saigon must make their choices. But the principal choice is the President's.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Conscience on Rhodesia

Actions are now under way in both the Senate and federal district court aimed at restoring U.S. adherence to the sanctions twice invoked against Rhodesia's white minority government by the UN Security Council. Both moves seek to nullify an amendment to the Military Procurement Act of 1971 that placed this country in violation of the sanctions and the UN Charter by allowing importation of Rhodesian chrome.

The Nixon administration made no move to block the amendment, which was strongly backed by choice importers, Southern members of Congress and various lobbies. In the court case, to be tried later this month, the Black Congressional Caucus and others argue that imports from Rhodesia violate "international and domestic law and order" and undermine the American commitment to self-determination under the United Nations. Sen. Gale McGee of Wyoming is leading a fight to repeal the amendment, which the

Senate adopted narrowly last October, partly because four Democratic presidential candidates were absent on the campaign trail.

Those who favor breaching UN sanctions argue that the United States has paid high prices for Soviet chrome and should not in any event depend on a Communist country for strategic materials, but the chrome stockpile is so far in excess of any strategic need that the administration last year sought permission of Congress to sell off 1.5 million tons of the metal.

Sen. McGee's amendment will give Congress an opportunity to atone for an action taken on the basis of false arguments and in anger against the UN for the expulsion of Nationalist China. It will help mightily if the White House will demonstrate that it, too, is concerned to restore credibility to the American commitment to the United Nations Charter and the rule of law.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Nixon's Stance on Vietnam

President Nixon's position as a result of the latest developments in Vietnam has become one of great difficulty, though also not without a certain promise. There is evidence that the stance he has taken up—that America is withdrawing from the Vietnam war but will not do so under conditions of utter humiliation—is widely understood and sympathized with by the greater part of the American public.

Equally important, it is certainly understood also, though obviously not sympathized with, in Moscow and Peking. The analogy of Kennedy allowing Khrushchev an escape route from the Cuba missiles crisis springs to mind. The world of super-power confrontation has rules and habits all of its own. The big questions now are going to be whether a secret deal can be fixed, and to what extent Hanoi, with the bit between its teeth, would play along.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

SALT Agreement

The first partial agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union on strategic arms limitation would appear to be ready for signature. Unless the appearances are deceptive President Nixon will be appending his signature either in Moscow or at some stage in connection with his state visit to the Soviet Union.

Nearly a year ago, on May 20, 1971, Mr. Nixon announced in a surprise television address that there had been a breakthrough marking a historic turning-point in the SALT talks, which up till then had been a protracted business. An initial agreement was to be reached before the year was out.

The two delegations needed more time after all, though, and even now no one will hazard a guess as to when an agreement may be signed.

—From Die Welt (Hamburg).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 6, 1897

PARIS—Over a hundred persons, mostly women, were burned to death in a fire which Tuesday afternoon made of the Grand Bazar de la Charité, greatest and most fashionable of the charitable developments of the Paris season, a human shambles. The fire is believed to have been caused by an accident with a cinematograph apparatus. The flames spread with extraordinary rapidity and imprisoned hundreds in a tomb of fire.

Fifty Years Ago

May 6, 1922

DEDRAM, Mass.—Motion for a new trial of Sacco and Vanzetti, the Italian Communists whose sentence to death last summer for the murder of a guard of a shoe factory in Braintree, Mass., was followed by radical demonstrations against American representatives in Europe and South America, was filed in court here yesterday. One of the main witnesses for the prosecution has admitted perjuring himself in the first trial.



McGovern's Dilemma

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—There has usually been a difference in American politics between the strategy for winning the primaries and the strategy for winning the presidency, and George McGovern is rapidly reaching the point where he will have to choose between the two.

He has come to the fore in the Democratic primary elections by being plain and definite, and attacking the things that have been troubling a great many people: the war, the tax structure, unemployment, high prices, poor housing and the staggering cost of military defense and overseas commitments.

In the process, he has defied many of the assumptions of American politics: that handsome candidates with theatrical TV personalities are the men for this cosmetic age, that moderate programs capture the vast majority of voters in the center, that powerful, well-organized forces like the so-called "labor vote" or "Catholic vote" or "black vote" are essential to victory.

Late Show Lockinvar

John Lindsay, the Lockinvar of the late night shows, and Ed Muskie, the Catholic with most organized middle-of-the-road support, have dropped out and now McGovern is left to fight it out against George Wallace on the right and Hubert Humphrey, who is still clinging desperately to what Arthur Schlesinger, who has now left him, originally called "the vital center."

In this column the other day (CET, May 2), I said that Sen. McGovern had supported the legalization of marijuana, abortion and amnesty for the Vietnam resisters. Pierre Salinger, the former Kennedy-Johnson White House press secretary, who is now working for McGovern, has since called to say the senator is for amnesty, but not for legalizing pot, and not for federal laws legalizing abortion. Instead the abortion question in McGovern's view should be left to patient and doctor and presumably to the widely different state laws. So it is important on such controversial issues to set the McGovern record straight.

Still the question remains and it is the main question even after Humphrey's close victories in the Ohio and Indiana primaries: Is his obvious sincerity, blunt candor and radical populism good enough for the play-offs against President Nixon in November or only effective in the preliminaries and in the Democratic convention, where the young, the activist women and the blacks will be more powerful than ever before?

Obviously, this is not the main question on McGovern's mind now. He says the main thing is to defeat Nixon, but his immediate problem is to defeat Humphrey and win the nomination. But the further he gets out front, the more his party and the country have to look at his programs and at the campaign beyond the conventions, and it is here that the strategy for the primaries and the strategy for defeating Nixon come into question. If not into conflict.

McGovern is for a major redistribution of the nation's wealth and a major reduction in the nation's defense budget. He says he would take about \$48 billion a year from taxpayers making more than \$8,000 a year and give it to those making less than \$8,000. He would have anyone making more than \$50,000 a year pay 75 percent of the excess in

taxes, regardless of present tax shelters.

He would have a guaranteed annual income for the poor—\$4,000 for a family of four—and he would cut the defense budget by about 40 percent by reducing the armed services from 2.5 million to 1.7 million and by bringing half the American troops home from Europe. Federal aid to elementary and secondary schools would go up five times to \$15 billion and he wants busing and a federally funded guaranteed system of comprehensive health insurance for all Americans.

This is only the shorthand of his major proposals and probably makes it all look a little stark, but it illustrates both his success in the last few weeks and his problem in the next few. More than any other candidate, he has been specific. He has produced a 68-page manual of populist programs, which have made the other candidates seem vague and even evasive, and have helped single him out in the primaries as a serious man with a definite intention, and a well-organized and enthusiastic staff of young people who want to make fundamental changes in the country.

Ready for Changes?

But now that he has taken the lead in the Democratic race, the question is whether the country as a whole is ready for changes of this magnitude, and whether his radical reforms of the tax structure, defense, welfare, housing and health will prevail against the President, who is still trying to capture the center Muskie lost and Humphrey is still trying to put together.

McGovern says he thinks the country is ready for major change, and he may or may not be right. It is certainly ready, after Johnson and Nixon, for some plain speaking and the kind of personal integrity that has usually illuminated George McGovern's career, but whether it is ready for his programs is another question.

It should be noted that, whatever George McGovern proposes, he is no zealot but a very hard-headed practical politician, and if he gets the nomination by being definite and even radical, he will no doubt adjust to the realities of fighting Nixon for the center, if he gets the chance, but this will not be easy.

For the very things that have brought him to the fore in the primaries—his plainness and

business and specific reforms—could be his problem in the fall campaign. His argument against President Nixon is that the President says one thing and does another, and he cannot very well get the nomination on a radical program and then switch to a moderate program, without being vulnerable to the charge that he is as wobbly and expedient as the man in the White House.

The old myths are dusted off to provide new reasons for a policy that has not worked over seven years: "It is global Communism we are fighting. The enemy is stubborn, unfair, immoral. Worst of all, he has broken international agreements." Thus President Nixon has insisted that the Communists' current offensive is "in violation of the understanding that they had reached with President Johnson in 1968, when he stopped the bombing of North Vietnam in return for arrangements which included their pledge not to violate the Demilitarized Zone."

And the offensive, the President also says, "is a clear case of naked and unprovoked aggression across an international border."

Distortions

So many distortions and untruths are wrapped into myths of that kind that it is difficult to sort them out. But the attempt must be made.

The full record of the negotiations that led to the 1968 "understanding" has not been published. There remains disagreement among American experts on whether the North Vietnamese ever accepted the idea of U.S. reconnaissance flights continuing over North Vietnam after the bombing stopped. It is agreed that American negotiators tried to include language recognizing a right to such reconnaissance; the disputed question

sons. One can expect no peace from this noise, slaughter, and personal danger for nine months of the year.

Capri, visited by tourists from every part of the world, is only four kilometers by one kilometer in size. Four hundred gunmen are licensed, and there are calculated to be another two hundred unlicensed. The officially permitted area for shooting is approximately one square kilometer around Anacapri, and is now largely residential so that the 150-meter restricted zone around each house is continually disregarded.

UNA HANBURY, Anacapri, Italy.

Filling Hoover's Job

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—A person with national standing, known for high probity and broadly acceptable to both Republicans and Democrats, with experience in the law but no present connection to any particular law enforcement agency.

These are the specifications for the replacement of J. Edgar Hoover as director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. And the designation of Assistant Attorney General Patrick Gray as acting director only postpones for a little while the urgent need to make the right choice.

For the bureau performs one of the most sensitive functions in American life. It has recently experienced serious trouble. And the need to be arrested before it effects even more vital parts of the government.

Friends and Foes

Friends and foes of the bureau both agree on the sensitivity of its mission. The FBI is the foremost symbol of law enforcement in the country—the touchstone of public confidence in police everywhere.

The bureau is also the principal national agency for protection against foreign espionage and sabotage. It commands what is probably the broadest net of informers anywhere in history. It has special responsibility for many of the most visible crimes—kidnapping and assassination. It operates the best crime laboratories and criminal information systems. It has—or what comes to the same thing, is believed to have—detailed information on many persons of prominence and power.

The recent decline of the bureau is not merely a dispute. The price of Mr. Hoover's long tenure was that many of his most able assistant directors—Quinn Tamm, Courtney Evans, Alan Belmont, Catharine de Loach, William Sullivan—left or were forced out. Those who remained tended to be time-servers and yes-men, comfortable with what Mr. Sullivan recently called "fossilized bureaucratic traditions and obsolete policies."

Not surprisingly, the bureau did not keep fully abreast of the rapidly changing American scene.

Haste to catch up on organized crime in the Kennedy years led to wholesale bagging and wringing which inevitably became known. Haste to catch up on the anti-war groups in the Nixon years yielded bungled attempts at penetration which also became known. In consequence, the bu-

reau came under attack, what was worse, ridicule in Congress and the media. Local police forces came to rely less and less on bureau in meeting their own problems. The current trend most of the big cities' police departments is toward minimizing casual street crime through cooperation with local neighborhood police forces. This local focus on limiting day offenses runs against the bureau's emphasis on the solving of big cases through advanced investigative techniques.

Not a few of the big city police departments are disaffected by the information and services received from the FBI. Their response to their pressure now has been set up the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration—an undoubted rival to bureau as the prime law enforcement agency at the federal level. With all these unfavorable trends running in the outside world, morale inside the FBI has slumped badly. Recent accounts of a tangle of rival cliques held together only by fear of Mr. Hoover, a short step to the point where warring factions try to advance their own interests, hawking secret information, the political powers—a truly degrading condition.

The first requirement of a new director is that he stop decline. That means imposing a fear of something besides Mr. Hoover on the bureau itself. Shaping up the bureau, however, is not going to be possible unless political leaders in administration and the Congress give the new director their assistance. That is why naming a figure with broad appeal in the Democratic and Republican parties is essential. The more since law and order, civil rights and dissent have become so sensitive political issues.

Added Bonus

Experience in law enforcement is equally important to the task of truly running the FBI.

As an added bonus, a director with legal training would presumably be sensitive to the liberal considerations that should enter into the bureau's work. If only because there is so much fighting in the FBI and so much tension between the bureau and the major city police departments, the next director should not have close connections with the bureau itself or any particular police department.

No doubt it will be hard to find the right person. But not impossible.

More Vietnam Myths

By Anthony Lewis

It is whether the other side ever accepted that interpretation.

But, in any case, Richard Nixon as President long ago publicly disavowed the 1968 understanding. Daniel J. Davidson, a member of the peace talks delegation in 1968, has just analyzed the affair for The New York Times, concluding that it was Mr. Nixon who "first repudiated and breached the understanding."

To summarize the history briefly, Mr. Nixon resumed heavy bombing of North Vietnam in May, 1970, at the time he ordered the invasion of Cambodia. He or his aides invented the term "protective reaction" for the raids. At a press conference on Dec. 10, 1970, the President said he wanted to state his own "understanding" about the bombing of North Vietnam. He said:

"If... the North Vietnamese by their infiltration threaten our remaining forces, if they thereby develop a capacity and proceed possibly to use that capacity to increase the level of fighting in South Vietnam, I will order the bombing of military sites in North Vietnam."

In short, Mr. Nixon said he would feel free to bomb the North whenever the military situation in the South looked difficult. And he did.

That was tantamount to calling off the 1968 understanding that ended American bombing whatever its precise scope. To complain now that the present offensive violates that understanding is like one side changing the rules in the middle of a game and then denouncing the other as immoral for violating them.

As for the "clear case" of "aggression across an international border," history makes it anything but clear.

The Geneva Conference of 1954, the last definitive international legal forum on the question, treated Vietnam as one

country. It recognized a "temporary demarcation line" but said that this was "provisional" should not in any way be interpreted as constituting a political or territorial boundary. This was to last only until a national election in 1960.

As President Eisenhower freely said, the United States did not block the election—because Communists would have won and to build up an anti-Communist government in the S. It was the United States divided Vietnam, not the names or the French.

Real Fears Exist

Of course two very different societies have developed in two Vietnams since 1954. There are real fears of Communism in the South, and anti-Communism in the North, and the North conceives of itself fighting a civil war within country. Anyone with the least knowledge of the history knows that this is not just a case of aggression by one against another.

The irony is that a few ago we could have made a settlement with the Communists gave hope for an autonomous South Vietnam. The Viet leaders had real regional feel and, most experts felt, would have been more agreeable to North. But endless years of have given the North an ever dominant role.

The one thing that is clear, the analogy of the last decade that the United States is an element in Vietnam. All the and treasure we have spent, not given the South Vietnam with a 500,000-man army to by far the best-equipped in Southeast Asia, the will to resist their own a North Vietnam force that we estimate at 110,000. And so we go on a policy of mass destruction, clouded by myths.

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Seizures of U.S. Firms Abroad Seen Inevitable

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP-DJ).—Some leading U.S. foreign economic policy experts say the nationalization of foreign-owned oil and other mineral properties abroad is inevitable.

Although not unanimous, most

Gold Rises To New Highs In Europe

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—The dollar price of gold rose to new highs on West European bullion markets today after piercing the \$51-an-ounce level.

In London the afternoon gold price was fixed at \$51.34, but trading took it up to \$51.125 at the close. The previous highest fixing was \$50.70 on May 2 and the previous trading high was \$50.50 on May 3.

The price of gold has been rising steadily during the week on increased industrial demand. The official price fixed for inter-governmental dealings is \$38 an ounce.

In Paris the price reached a new high this afternoon at \$51.34 up from this morning's record level of \$51.21. Dealers reported the day's turnover had doubled the normal daily average.

In Frankfurt, where gold had jumped 65 cents in the morning to a flat \$51, bullion dealers fixed the price this afternoon still higher at \$51.176.

Rumors on Gold Dismissed in U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Reuters).—The Treasury today dismissed European-based rumors that the Soviet Union planned to urge President Nixon to increase the official price of gold again during his visit to Moscow this month.

A New York Times report from Paris Wednesday cited rumors in market and diplomatic circles there that Moscow would push for an increase in the price to \$55 an ounce.

A Treasury spokesman said the department had received no indication of any such plans by the Soviet authorities. He said the rumors may have been inspired by speculators and market sources in Europe with a vested interest in urging higher bullion values.

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U.S. Money Expansion Is Said to Slow

Growth of Aggregates
Could Be Stabilizing

By H. Erich Heinemann

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—Monetary expansion, which in recent weeks has been proceeding at progressively more rapid rates, may have slowed a bit in the last few weeks, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

The monetary aggregates, which measure varying aspects of the availability of funds in the economy, continued to show a very rapid rate of increase. But for the first time in more than two months the rate seemed to be stabilizing.

Thus, the monetary base, which largely determines future trends in the money supply, averaged \$23.3 billion in the four weeks ended Wednesday, which was equal to a 9.3 percent seasonally adjusted compound annual rate of growth in the three months ended on that date.

By contrast, the base grew at a 10.7 percent rate in the quarter ended just one week earlier.

Of itself, this drop had little meaning. But it appeared to be part of a pattern of more stable, though admittedly still high, expansion by most of the principal monetary measures.

To be sure, the money supply itself averaged \$23.5 billion in the four weeks ended April 26, which was up \$1.5 billion from the March average and was equal to an 11.5 percent growth rate in the last quarter. But it was not clear whether this represented a continuation of the upward sweep of money expansion or was simply the consequence of an earlier spurt in the monetary base.

Dollar Cut Made Official

WASHINGTON, May 5 (AP).—The United States formally devalued the dollar today after Congress cleared an appropriations bill which had held up the declaration.

Treasury Secretary John B. Connally notified the International Monetary Fund that the United States is changing the par value of the dollar from 1/35th to 1/38th of an ounce of gold.

It is the final official step by the nation in fulfilling its agreement to devalue the dollar by raising the official price of gold from \$35 to \$38 an ounce. Congress passed the bill raising the price of gold recently, but the Treasury held up formally declaring the dollar devaluation until an appropriations bill directly related to it was passed.

Jobless Rate Still 5.9% In U.S., Prices Gain

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, May 5 (WP).—The Labor Department said today that the nation's unemployment rate failed to fall last month, and the Democratic party's chairman said "we intend to make unemployment a central issue of the 1972 presidential campaign."

The rate stood at 5.9 percent, seasonally adjusted, the same as in March, and about the same place where it has been hovering for more than a year.

Herbert Stein, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, said at a press conference that "the present rate of unemployment is of course too high."

He noted, however, that the President has said "he is determined to reduce the number significantly in 1972." The White House has said that the rate will be somewhere "in the neighborhood" of 5 percent by year's end. Mr. Stein said that "the strong

upward trend of the economy and of employment in recent months promises achievement of that goal."

People "Written Off"
But Democratic National Committee Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien observed that there are "almost 5 million persons still looking for work" and said: "It is now clear that the Nixon administration has written off these individuals."

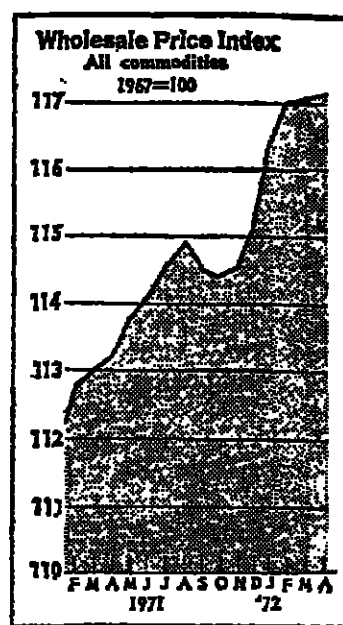
The Labor Department also reported today that the wholesale price index rose a seasonally-adjusted 0.3 percent in April, after moving up only 0.1 percent in March.

Farm product and wholesale consumer food prices continued to decline, though not as much as in March.

The heart of the wholesale index, the prices for industrial commodities, went up 0.3 percent. That was less than the 0.4 percent for each of the three months before, but still above the point where these prices have to be for the administration to reach its goal of holding inflation between 2 and 3 percent for the year.

Trend Indicator
The wholesale price index is regarded as a rough precursor of eventual consumer prices. The Labor Department said it has gone up at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 5.1 percent in the five months since the President's wage-price freeze gave way to the present system of controls last November. The adjusted annual rate for the six months that preceded the freeze was 4.7 percent.

The administration, however, always predicted that there would be wage-price "bumps" in the first few months after the freeze expired, and wholesale prices did indeed rise faster in December, January and February—0.6, 0.5 and 0.5 percent—than they did in March and April.



Large U.S. Charter Airline Suspends All Its Services

By Robert J. Samuelson

WASHINGTON, May 5 (NYT).—Universal Airlines, one of the nation's largest charter airlines, announced yesterday that it has suspended all its flights indefinitely.

The announcement—one step short of formal bankruptcy—resulted from Universal's acute shortage of cash. The airline was unable to meet its bills, and efforts to obtain new loans during the past few weeks were unsuccessful.

With the approval of the Civil Aeronautics Board, however, another charter airline—Trans International Airlines—has agreed to carry all of Universal's passengers on flights chartered before May 18. The agency said that similar arrangements are expected to be made for Universal's other summer flights.

Last year, Universal flew an estimated 165,000 passengers on transatlantic flights, a spokesman said.

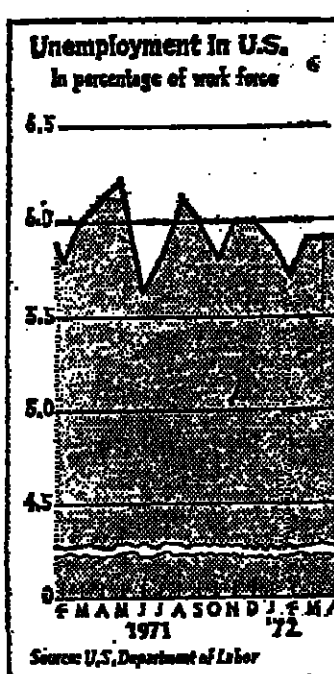
Contracts to Be Honored
According to the spokesman, the airline had already contracted for \$14 million worth of charters this summer. It had received—but spent in its bid to stay afloat—more than \$1 million in deposits. Trans International will honor these deposits, CAB officials said.

Last year, Universal lost \$3.2 million, and the first-quarter loss amounted to \$1.8 million to \$2 million, usually reliable sources said.

Behind the continuing deficits were a multitude of problems: stiff competition which caused Universal to offer low rates in order to win business, management troubles—and resulting high costs—that were caused by its 1971 acquisition of another charter carrier, American Flyers, and the loss of private air cargo (primarily automobile parts) and military business that had provided a constant source of income.

Swiss Prices Rise

BERNE, May 5 (Reuters).—The Swiss wholesale price in April rose 0.1 percent over March and 2.3 percent over April last year, the Department for Industry, Trade and Labor said today.



Big Board Prices Rise But Rally Move Falters

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 5 (NYT).—New York Stock Exchange prices rose today in response to reports on secret Vietnam negotiations and later fell back when the State Department said there was no basis to these peace reports.

But the market maintained sufficient forward momentum to finish with a gain. The Dow Jones Industrial average, ahead by nearly 6 at noon, weathered the latest State Department denial to close with an advance of 3.93 at 941.33.

The spate of investors, faced with a flurry of conflicting versions of Vietnam developments,

was shown by the low volume of 13.21 million shares.

Automobile and gold stocks, as well as several growth-oriented issues, starred as the market's best performers.

At 11 a.m., the Dow was off slightly. Then the market began to move up at 11:15, following a French newspaper report that the United States had accepted certain peace demands of the Communists during secret negotiations. Shortly before 1:30 p.m., the State Department issued a denial of the report.

On Wednesday, State Department denials of reports of an agreement for a cease-fire destroyed a strong rally, taking the Dow Industrials down from a noontime gain of 8 1/2 to a loss of 1.73 by the closing bell.

In private conversations on Wall Street, some brokers and analysts maintain that current developments could take U.S. forces out of South Vietnam sooner than had been anticipated—and thereby provide a silver lining around the current cloud.

Fairchild Camera, the big point loser on the active list, topped 3 1/8 to 33 1/8. The stock was weakened by several factors. Fairchild said it plans to make a public offering of as many as 750,000 shares this spring. Also, management declined to forecast whether or not the company would show a profit for this year.

American Motors, speeding along at the top of the active roster for the third straight day, finished without change at 9 1/8. However, it posted a 1972 high of 9 3/8. A sparkling profit report for the latest quarter has fueled the move in the stock.

In small volume, stocks on the American Stock Exchange managed to show a little gain in price. The index was 27.53, up 0.05 on the day, but it was the slowest trading day session since last November. Only 34 million shares changed hands.

In the OTC market, trading also moved quite slowly and the index closed at 137.09, up 0.39. NASDAQ actives included Newell Companies, 32, off 4 1/4; North Central Air, 6 1/2, unchanged; Mutual Savings Life, 17 1/2, up 1/2; and Bentley, 41 5/8, up 3 1/8.

Bond prices were little changed on the day in limited activity. In the government sector, some price fixing late in the day left intermediaries unchanged to fractionally higher. Bill rates fell 10 basis points or more on good demand.

Industry Says Controls Are Good for U.S.

WASHINGTON, May 5 (Reuters).—Wage and price controls are seen as a "positive factor" in the outlook for the economy as a whole by 64 percent of U.S. industrial companies responding to a nationwide survey conducted for the National Association of Manufacturers.

Only 13 percent of the 738 companies responding to the poll considered the controls to be a negative factor. Nine percent replied the controls were both positive and negative and 14 percent were uncertain.

The survey was conducted during the last two weeks of April and may not fully reflect reactions to recent moves by the Price Commission.

Two Banks Told To End Business In The Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, May 5 (AP-DJ).—The Bahamas Ministry of Finance announced yesterday that the licenses of British American Bank Ltd. and British American Bank (Nassau) Ltd. have been revoked. The banks now are required to end their operations in the Bahamas.

The licenses were suspended on Feb. 4 for 90 days "to allow the question of ownership to be resolved."

"Since that date," the ministry said, "much effort has been directed toward resolving this and other matters pertaining to the banks, but without success."

Alternative proposals to enable the banks to continue operations also were considered, "but none of these has proved to be acceptable and satisfactory," the ministry said.

In London, the Department of Trade and Industry said today it has instituted legal proceedings against British American Bank and against its president, P. Cruz, for offenses under the Protection of Depositors Act, 1968.

The bank took an office in Britain and advertised in the British press for deposits. However, the office never opened for business after newspaper articles about the bank.

Spending on R&D Seen Up in U.S.

NEW YORK, May 5 (Reuters).—U.S. business now plans a 4 percent increase in research and development expenditures in 1972 and a 15 percent increase between 1972 and 1975, according to a survey by the McGraw-Hill publishing company.

Total R&D spending by industry will be \$18.6 billion in 1972 and \$21.5 billion in 1975, the survey showed.

The survey said industrial R&D is suffering from lackluster growth, perhaps even shrinkage.

The federal share for industrial R&D is falling sharply because of lower priorities for military and space programs, while industry is increasing its share of the load, the survey noted.

Market Closed

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, May 5, in observance of Children's Day.

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BRF-BANK
Bochheimer Landstrasse 10
Frankfurt/Main, Germany

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
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London, England

Resque Internationale à Luxembourg
2, Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg-Ville, Luxembourg

The Royal Bank of Canada (France)
3, Rue Scribe
Paris, France

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Pan Am Official Units

NEW YORK, May 5 (Reuters).—Pan American World Airways said today that Frank F. Davis will resign on May 9 as senior vice-president, operations, and as a member of the board of directors. He will remain in an advisory capacity to the company.

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BOOKS

MIDNIGHT OIL

By V.S. Pritchett. Random House. 271 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Wilfrid Sheed

V.S. Pritchett insists on re-maintaining a minor figure in the teeth of the evidence. "I have talent but no genius," he says. His is the candor of the honest Rolls-Royce salesman, going out of his way to point out small defects you might miss yourself.

His extraordinary first memoir, "A Cab at the Door," was an impossible act to follow, and it is typical of him that he not only knows it, but tells us exactly why. Childhood lays itself out, like a novel, he suggests, complete with central character, fixed characters and linear plot. Later, life disperses itself into anecdotes. After 21, it no longer strictly matters whether the author went first to Ireland and then to Spain, or Spain first. And after 30, he could sketch the pages in back ward for all we care. Even his references to his outrageous parents will seem arbitrary now that he has left that particular novel.

As if that wasn't enough trouble, "the professional writer... finds he has written his life away and has become almost nothing." The author cuts his adult experience into usable lengths and throws the rest away, leaving only the bottomless well of childhood. So "Midnight Oil," like Graham Greene's "A Sort of Life," tapers off as the author's career goes into gear—except that since Pritchett has never "succeeded" in the usual sense but has reached the top by a million Japanese-size steps, his book struggles to a halt somewhere in the middle of the track.

These are the handicaps, and they are precisely as debilitating as Pritchett says, no more and no less. Nobody criticizes Pritchett like Pritchett. There are new and excellent tricks to look for but the old ones will not be quite so effective. The early episodes of life in Paris are expertly told, but the polish is almost too high on the "I" story. As if the author had considered them as stories, some come work on them and decided to put them back into life. And stories cannot breathe when you throw them back in the stream.

But who understands this better than the salesman himself? The book "is a selection... my truth," as he calls it. And the anecdotes, with their perfectly-timed punch lines and their suspiciously quaint characters, are not so much reality as sketches of reality by a rapidly improving art student.

From France, his course wobbled to Ireland. "My only interest was in describing scenery, and I considered myself very bold if I introduced a human being into it." Unconsciously, he was following a rigorous aesthetic that Flaubert would have approved, starting with still-lives before going on to the human figure, and finally to "the very different task of making people talk not to me, but to each other."

In Ireland, he had the chance to enter our Top Talent literary leagues, meeting Yeats, James Stephens and whoever else was lying around. But by now temperament had completely blotted out all the little entrances of opportunity, and he got nothing out of the big boys at all. In fact, for all his superb recording equipment, he can barely remember a word they said. His simply wouldn't function with them. Instead he ran into a salesman "with one of the finest minds I had met up to then" and from him got "years later" a great short story called "Salesman." His talent had settled itself.

His fictional self squatted down where the driving rod indicated and refused to budge. But obviously, his notification mind continued to move with ever greater gusto and to set up an excellent author in its own right quite different from the fictionist. In Spain he discovered political ideas, in wartime England he became (because everyone else had left and someone had to mind the store) a masterful literary critic, and of course he had always been a fine travel writer. But he doesn't seem too interested in all that now, unless there's a good story in it, or a phrase that would make a good story.

What he is interested in is himself as a work of fiction, and as a maker of fictions. "Midnight Oil" is, he says, the story of an old man (he ages himself slightly for the purpose) trying to figure out a young one. He approaches this young supply firmly but patiently, like a good confessor dealing with an inscrutable delinquent, taking absolutely no nonsense from himself. The younger man slips in and out of focus, revealing himself most when least self-conscious and disappearing altogether when he looks at himself too hard. The old man adds up the contradictions—brave but shy, proud but modest—and shakes his head in wonderment. Was that really me? Oh dear. The book, says Pritchett, is finally about embarrassment—his own at having been young then, at not being young now.

That is the best story he could find in his life, never mind if it's the truest: a writer's duty is always to tell the best story. The angle of old man gazing at young one gives his book the depth of mirrors facing each other. And as a tale of embarrassment, he adds a further subtlety, by seldom mentioning the subject—it just breathes quietly through all the episodes, making them stories, artworks, and not just Funny Things that happened to me. And that, if you turn back to page 4, is precisely what the salesman promised; a mode, little Rolls-Royce of a book.

Wilfrid Sheed, whose most recent book is "The Morning After," writes The Good Work column for The New York Times Book Review, where an unabridged version of this review first appeared.

JUMBLE—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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HOTBO

TAYRRM

BRUHEC

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

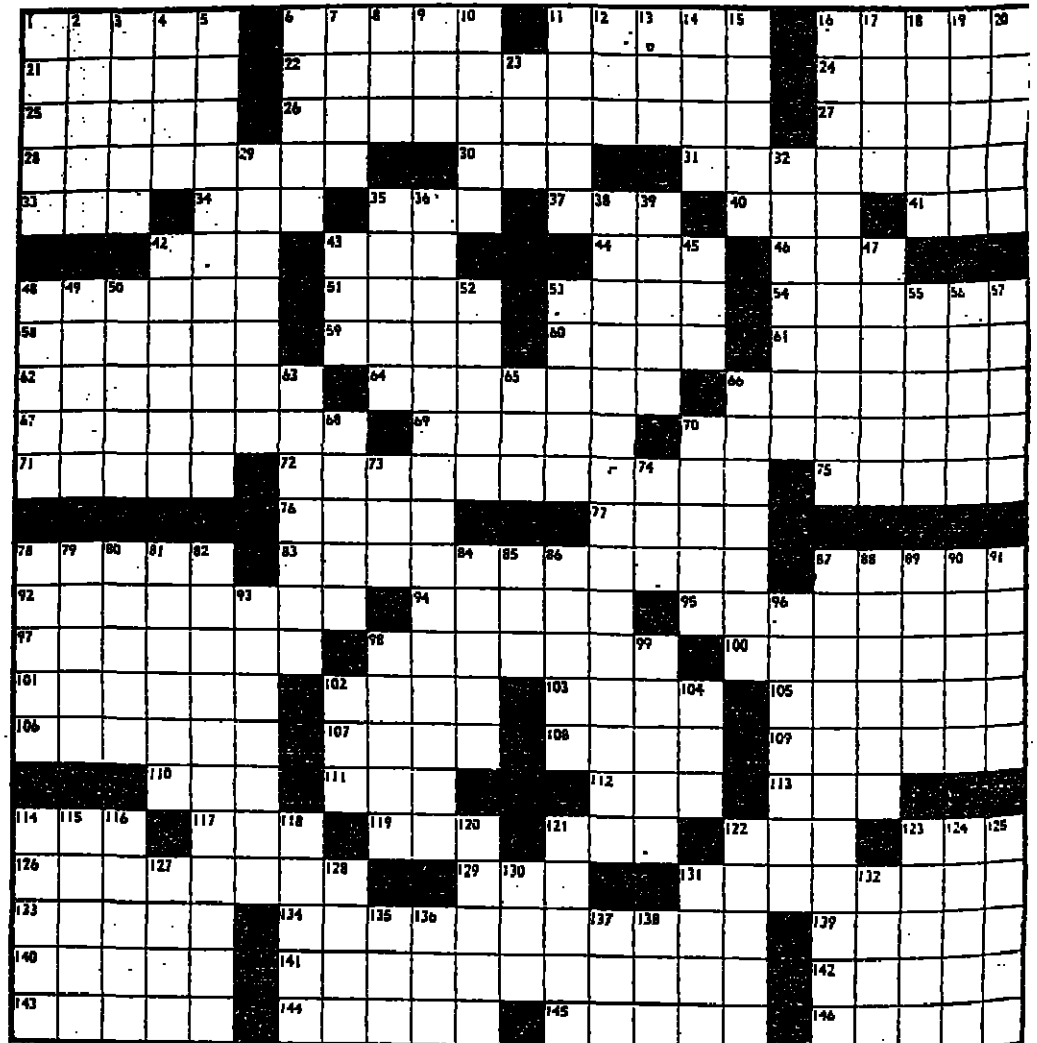
(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PENCE RUSTY TRUANT GENTRY

Answer: The story in which you live!—STREET

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

CENTER STAGE—By Frances Hansen



- DOWN**
- 14 Major or Minor
- 15 Slain way for Jack
- 16 Roman place
- 17 English Prefix
- 18 Potently
- 19 State
- 20 Student's lake
- 21 Cheer
- 22 Prime
- 23 William Tell's
- 24 Temple of Hera also
- 25 Start of a white song
- 26 Two flowers going steady
- DOWN**
- 27 Monkey
- 28 Entire: It
- 29 Reign, in India
- 30 Excitations
- 31 Treat, as salt
- 32 Spas on Lake Geneva
- 33 Money, to Burns
- 34 Prepared to
- 35 Romero
- 36 Kind of point
- 37 Didn't, in older days
- 38 Silvery grant
- 39 Fearful disgrace
- 40 Sea-slug
- 41 Polonaise
- DOWN**
- 42 Stands firm on
- 43 Short melodies
- 44 Skirmish: Scot
- 45 Miles bridge
- 46 Law man: Abbr.
- 47 Shale
- 48 Lake
- 49 Village in S.F.
- 50 Kind of burn
- 51 Warth in Soho
- 52 Village in Sweden
- 53 Transplant for Midas
- 54 Polonaise
- DOWN**
- 55 Padile Islands
- 56 Napoleons, e.g.
- 57 Old-timer
- 58 Cross my
- 59 Strength
- 60 West in Glasgow
- 61 Marching place: Abbr.
- 62 Nitro
- 63 Wanderer
- 64 Confound
- 65 Starting words, after
- 66 "Ready"
- 67 Marching boys' step
- DOWN**
- 68 Song
- 69 "My Heart"
- 70 Musical beats
- 71 Start of a
- 72 Musical notes
- 73 Elite hard
- 74 Burning hope
- 75 Arnie and Sam
- 76 A jar, sometimes
- 77 Suffix for reference
- 78 Bank works: Abbr.
- 79 Bakery worker
- 80 Little daughter
- 81 Inaug: Prefix
- 82 Pro
- 83 Metaphor's eq.

Art Buchwald

The Frozen Smile

NO one talks about it, but there are definite medical hazards involved in running for the presidency of the United States. One that is increasingly a problem has to do with a candidate's face.

Anyone who has been following the Democratic primaries on television knows that every presidential hopeful always has a smile on his face. What people don't know is that these smiles are frozen there and the longer the primaries go on, the less chance the candidates have of wiping them away.

A plastic surgeon named Cooke told me, "Most of the candidates running for the presidency have been smiling steadily for five months. By the time they get to Miami they will have smiled for eight months. The muscles controlling these smiles will have hardened them into place. I fear that by the time election day comes we could wind up with a president with a permanent stupid grin on his face."

"I don't know," I said. "Everybody likes to see a happy president."

"It's all right to have a happy

president," Cooke said. "But what happens when he attends the funeral of another head of state? Suppose he has to go on television and tell the people the cost of living has gone up 25 percent, and unemployment has reached a new high. He'd look pretty silly doing that with a smile."

"I never thought of that!"

"What happens when he meets with the Russians to discuss disarmament and is grinning all the time? Do you think they could take him seriously?"

"They might think he's nuts," I said hopefully, "and out of fear give in on something."

"It's too big a gamble to take. I can't believe anyone would have confidence in a president who is smiling all the time," Cooke said.

"Wait a minute," I said. "We've had presidential candidates in the past who smiled continuously, but their faces went back to normal after the election."

"That was before television," Cooke said. "TV has forced candidates to maintain permanent grins. We saw what happened to Muskie in New Hampshire when he stopped smiling and sobbed. People thought he was shaken up. All he was trying to do was relax his laugh muscles for a few minutes. But because of what happened to Muskie, no candidate dares stop smiling now. It would be political suicide."

"Isn't there some way plastic surgeons could do away with the frozen grin after the election is over?"

"It's very difficult. It requires increasing the mouth as well as reshaping the face muscles. We've tried cheap transplants but every one comes out looking like former Attorney General John Mitchell."

Cooke said, "I am not only concerned about the man who is elected president, but I am also worried about the losers."

"What will people think of a man who ran for the highest office of this land, lost in a bitter fight and is shown smiling helplessly in the '70s and '80s?"

"A lot of his financial backers would be pretty sore," I said.

"We must accept the fact that a politician's smile is a physical affliction," Cooke said, "and I hope that after the primaries, when he is shown with his frozen grin, people will not have the bad taste to laugh at him."

The World Of a Blind Writer

By John Corry

NEW YORK (NYT)—Ved Mehta was talking about his book, saying that he wanted it to please his father. The book, "Daddy," which will be published next week by Farrar, Straus & Giroux, is about the father, and it is about Ved Mehta, too.

"There comes a time when the child becomes parent to his parent," he said. "Even when I was 5 I didn't want to tell my father I was blind, I didn't want to hurt him. This was in the lobby of the Algonquin Hotel, which Ved Mehta's father, Dr. Amolak Ram Mehta, had left only minutes before, when his son had arrived."

"I can never say no to Ved," Dr. Mehta had said. "I always have blamed myself for what happened. That day we took him to the railroad station, I can still see it so clearly."

"Why can't I go to school with my brother?" my son said. I very nearly broke down."

Dr. Mehta was talking about what "Daddy" describes in its final pages, when Ved, 5, is put aboard a train to Bombay, where there is a school for the blind.

His blindness had been caused by congenital meningitis. Dr. Mehta, who was then a public health official in India, had diagnosed it correctly, but a senior official had persuaded him the diagnosis was incorrect. Consequently, treatment was delayed, which may have cost the boy his sight.

Now, 33 years later, Dr. Mehta was talking about it. "I dreamed I must get Ved out of India," he said. "The blind are misfits there. My dreams came true. You must struggle, but dreams do come true."

"My life, it has been a very interesting one of joy and sorrow. You take the rough with the smooth. The ups and downs give you some punch."

His son walked through the lobby then, unaided and alone, and Dr. Mehta walked over and embraced him. Then he left.

"There is something very optimistic about my father," Ved Mehta said. "Men like that are at peace in the world in a way we are not."

Mr. Mehta, who is on the staff of The New Yorker magazine, is the author of several other books, among them "The Delinquent Chacha," "Portrait of India" and "Face to Face."

"Daddy" is the first of what he hopes will be a series of memoirs, exploring his life in India, England and the United States, and as he once wrote, "the private universe of a blind man."

This universe, he said, is still a mystery to him.

"When I started to write, I wanted to see how I could exploit my other senses," he said. "I reached the point where I wanted to experiment. To really plumb the depths of the experience, I wanted to explore my own life. I think of autobiographical writing as a letter to myself."

Much of Mr. Mehta's writing has been vividly descriptive, telling of things he has never seen. This, for example, is from the first page of "Daddy":

"In summer, the earth is seared by hot, dry winds, the trees are stripped of their leaves and almost immediately clothed in blossoms, and the landscape is made rich with the crimson of cotton, the red of coral-tree flowers, and the scarlet of flame-of-the-forest."

The question, of course, is how Mr. Mehta can write this way, and the question is unanswerable, even to Mr. Mehta himself.

"The stupid theories that people develop about you," he said. "I don't understand all the mechanisms that come into play when I write."



Ved Mehta and his father, Dr. Amolak Ram Mehta, at The New Yorker.

"I know that I work very hard: I work 10 to 8, seven days a week. I am basically a classicist about writing. I care about the reader, and I explain things."

"The writers who please me most also care. They don't use cheap tricks. I think I rewrite 150 times. I worked so hard on 'Daddy,' I must have read it 100 times."

"I sent the manuscript to my father. At first he felt it shouldn't be published. Then he asked for minor changes, but not about himself, about a great aunt. After all, he is the head of the family and he takes that responsibility seriously."

Dr. Mehta, who retired as deputy general director of the Indian Health Service, is a warm, bluff man, who in earlier years was a passionate gambler, clubman and athlete. He has lived in Britain and the United States since he was 15, and he was educated at the Arkansas School for the Blind, Pomona College, Oxford and Harvard.

"Partly I write," he said, "because of blindness, because of the heightened sense of loneliness that many intelligent blind people feel."

"I'm very different from my father. He is an extrovert; I am not. There are large areas of my life that he is uninterested in, yet I'm the only one in the family he regards as an equal."

"My father was the most important influence in my life, but I knew nothing about the guilt he felt. Two or three years ago I gave a party for him here. He told a friend of mine about his guilt."

"It just spilled out of him. One can be inattentive to one's parents. I didn't know what he felt, and now I have relived his life by writing the book."

Mr. Mehta arose, recognized the voice of a head waiter, and thanked him. Then he walked out through the lobby, saying that a great difficulty in writing memoirs was in being forced to examine feelings, to "break down what's assembled."

"My memory is clear from that moment in the railroad station," he said. "My first conscious thought is of being put on the train and hearing my father say, 'You're a man now.'"

Then Mr. Mehta walked up the street to his office. In a curious way, as in much of what he has already written, he does not acknowledge being blind. Although he kept bumping into people, he insisted that he walk up the street alone.

PEOPLE: Never Put the Arm On a Politician

American hold-up men beware; it doesn't pay to tangle with a congressman.

On Thursday night, Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., usually known as an honest politician, known as an artful lie to two would-be thieves. According to police accounts, Proxmire was walking near his home in the northwest district of the capital at about 9:30 when he was approached from behind by a pair, one of whom pressed "a hard object against his back and said, 'Give me your money or I'll blow your head off.' Unfazed, the senator told the men he didn't have any money, but to "go ahead and shoot" if they wanted "because I have terminal cancer and will be dead in two weeks anyway." The men fled.

Meanwhile, on the same night, Rep. Edward Koch, D., N.Y., was strolling through New York's Washington Square Park when an intoxicated panhandler gave Koch the choice of shelling out a quarter or getting "the stuffing kicked out of you." "I'm Congressman Koch," said the intended victim, and I think I'm going to have you arrested. As he did. Later, the man, James Hardy, 45, of Manhattan, pleaded guilty in night court to harassment, loitering and public drunkenness, and was fined \$50. "I felt I had to press charges or the guy would have done it again," said Koch.

The Sicilian city of Palermo proudly inaugurated its first service of radio-equipped taxis this week—an experiment that lasted four days. Police ordered the 25 cabs back to their garages after finding that their owners had failed to go through the intricate red tape required in Italy to obtain licenses for radio transmitters.

Elizabeth Taylor and Aristotle Onassis, who dined together until dawn yesterday in Rome's Hotel d'Orsay, ended the soirée in a row with several paparazzi—Rome's aggressive freelance photographers, reports the Associated Press. Onassis reportedly sprayed the photographers with champagne while Taylor, who was accompanied by a stable of photographers, a photographer also said that Onassis threw a glass, before police rushed to the restaurant to restore order, which the waiters were unable to do in face of some 25 of the paparazzi. Rhos (Speedy Gonzales) Barilli, one of the most enterprising of the photographers, later described the



Hedy Lamarr

scene to UPI: "It was champagne, scotch, blows," said Lamarr. "Fow, bang, James Ray."

Banker Dermot Lewis, 47, spends 15 hours a week commuting to and from London. His suburban home is full of silent, following-camera cameras. Dermot wants to recruit a lot of businessmen who would emblem in their laps to let them welcome conversation break up the monotony. Sure there are dozens of who would like to have a on the train, Lewis said, they are all afraid of spea to the wrong person. We even have chatting compartments.

In Albany, N.Y., a court appeals has dismissed a Lamarr's \$21 million suit against the publisher, writer and laborator of her supposed rapy, "Ecstasy and Me-Lite as a Woman." The for actress charged that the published was libelous and liberally written in an obscenous, scandalous, new wanton, fleshy, sensual, lewd, lustful and scarlet vein of her life. The court rule lacked jurisdiction because Lamarr's lawyers had not p that the actions leading to publication of the book occurred in New York State.

Another suit, this one Chicago hairdresser Fred Glaser, has been filed against Barbara Streisand. Glaser had done the singer's from July, 1968, through 1969, and asked for \$9,519.41 unpaid fees as well as tr hotel and food expenses.

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